

American NEWS & VIEWS

A Daily Newsletter from Public Affairs, American Embassy

September 21, 2004

Texts: President Bush Lifts Trade, Transportation Sanctions on Libya	1
Transcript: Secretary Abraham Urges Greater Security for Nuclear Materials.....	5
Excerpt: U.S. Plan Expands Treatment for HIV/AIDS.....	9

Texts: President Bush Lifts Trade, Transportation Sanctions on Libya*Executive order rescinds 18-year state of emergency*

President Bush has lifted trade, commercial and travel sanctions on Libya with an executive order declaring an end to the national emergency declared by former president Ronald Reagan in January 1986.

The executive order, dated September 20 and set to take effect September 21, states that Libya's commitments and actions to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs and Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) class missiles have significantly altered the potential threat to U.S. national security that the 1986 executive order sought to address.

"The progress in US-Libyan relations reflects the cooperation and support exhibited by Libyan officials and experts over the last nine months. As a result, concerns over weapons of mass destruction no longer pose a barrier to the normalization of U.S.-Libyan relations," according to a White House press statement.

The press statement documents numerous measures taken by the Libyan government to rid itself of WMD, including the destruction of munitions, the conversion of production facilities, the opening of facilities to international inspections and the removal of highly enriched uranium for its research reactor. Libya also has signed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Additional Protocol and agreed to stop all military trade with countries of proliferation concern.

The executive order ends the need for U.S. businesses to seek special licenses for trade with Libya and paves the way for the resumption of direct air service between the two countries. The order also lifts sanctions on the importation of refined Libyan petroleum products into the United States.

In addition, the order allows U.S. government agencies to promote U.S. investment in Libya and unblocks Libyan assets that had been frozen under the 1986 executive order. In a message to Congress, Bush clarified that this order does not eliminate sanctions on Libya resulting from Libya's designation as a state sponsor of terrorism. In particular, the White House press statement noted the administration's concerns regarding allegations of Libyan involvement in an assassination plot against Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah.

"We welcome Libya's formal renunciation of terrorism and Libyan support in the global war against terrorism, but we must establish confidence that Libya has made a strategic decision that is being carried out in practice by all Libyan agencies and officials," the statement said.

As a consequence of this executive order, the administration expects Libya to move ahead with the payment of more than \$1 billion in compensation to families of the victims of Pan Am flight 103. Libya has accepted responsibility for the bombing of that airplane, which exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988, killing 270 people.

The press statement also said that the Bush administration would seek to work with Libya in the areas of education, health care, scientific training, and political and economic reform. According to the statement, "The United States supports Libya's efforts to reap the benefits of engagement, including prosperity and security for its citizens."

Following are the texts of the White House press statement, the executive order, Bush's message to Congress, a memorandum to the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce, and a memorandum to the secretary of the treasury:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Derry, New Hampshire)
September 20, 2004

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Today, the United States has reached another milestone in the President's effort to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery. Over the last nine months, Libya has worked with international organizations and the United States and United Kingdom to eliminate its WMD and longer-range missile programs in a transparent and verifiable manner. Libya's efforts open the path to better relations with the United States and other free nations.

These accomplishments are significant. Libya facilitated the removal of all significant elements of its declared nuclear weapons program, signed the IAEA Additional Protocol, began a process of converting the Rabta facility to a pharmaceutical plant, destroyed chemical munitions and secured chemical agent for destruction under international supervision, declared its chemical agents to the Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons, eliminated its Scud-C missile force, and agreed to eliminate its Scud-B missiles. Libya turned over nuclear weapons

documentation, removed highly enriched uranium for its research reactor and equipment for uranium enrichment, allowed international personnel site access, and pledged to halt all military trade with countries of proliferation concern. Revelations by Libya greatly aided the international community's effort to understand and cripple the global black market in the world's most dangerous technologies.

Libya has also agreed to an ongoing trilateral arrangement in which the United States, the United Kingdom and Libya will address any other WMD-related issues as well as to further projects for mutual cooperation such as redirection of Libyan WMD personnel. The progress in US-Libyan relations reflects the cooperation and support exhibited by Libyan officials and experts over the last nine months. As a result, concerns over weapons of mass destruction no longer pose a barrier to the normalization of US-Libyan relations.

At the beginning of this process, the President committed to respond to concrete Libyan actions in good faith, noting that Libya "can regain a secure and respected place among the nations and, over time, better relations with the United States." In recognition of these achievements and our assessment that Libya has continued to meet the standard it set on December 19 to eliminate WMD and MTCR-class missiles and other developments, the President has:

-- Terminated the national emergency declared in 1986 under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), and revoked related Executive Orders. This rescinds the remaining economic sanctions under IEEPA and ends the need for Treasury Department licences for trade with Libya. It also permits direct air service and regular charter flights, subject to standard safety and other regulatory requirements. This action also unblocks assets belonging to Libyan and non-Libyan entities that were frozen when the national emergency was imposed.

-- Adopted, as a general policy, the strategy of providing a level playing field for US business in Libya through the use of U.S. Government programs such as those administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, the Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Insurance Corporation, and Trade Development Agency, as well as to waive the prohibitions on the availability of foreign tax credits. This policy will be furthered through the use of statutory waiver authorities where necessary and in some cases through proposed legislative relief from sanctions that would otherwise stand in the way.

As a result, we expect the families of the victims of Pan Am 103 to receive over \$1 billion in additional compensation

from Libya. The determination and courage of the Pan Am 103 families, in almost sixteen years of efforts to hold Libya accountable before the world, contributed greatly to efforts to secure an agreement under which Libya agreed to end all its WMD programs and pledged to end all connections with terrorism.

In conjunction with U.S. action to unblock frozen assets, with respect to the remaining cases brought against it by U.S. victims of terrorism Libya has reaffirmed to us that it has a policy and practice of carrying out agreed settlements and responding in good faith to legal cases brought against it, including court judgments and arbitral awards. We expect Libya to honor this commitment.

The US will continue its dialogue with Libya on human rights, political and economic modernization, and regional political developments. We welcome Libya's engagement with Amnesty International. We also share the European Community's concern over the plight of the Bulgarian medics. Diplomatic engagement and cooperation in education, health care, and scientific training can build the foundation for stronger relations. The United States supports Libya's efforts to reap the benefits of engagement, including prosperity and security for its citizens. As the President stated in December, 2003, "Should Libya pursue internal reform, America will be ready to help its people to build a more free and prosperous country." None of today's actions change Libya's status as a State Sponsor of Terrorism. We remain seriously concerned by the allegations of Libyan involvement in an assassination plot against Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia and we have raised our concerns with the Libyan government. These concerns must be addressed. We welcome Libya's formal renunciation of terrorism and Libyan support in the global war against terrorism, but we must establish confidence that Libya has made a strategic decision that is being carried out in practice by all Libyan agencies and officials.

#

EXECUTIVE ORDER: TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12543 WITH RESPECT TO THE POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA AND REVOCATION OF RELATED EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Office of the Press Secretary
(Derry, New Hampshire)
For Immediate Release
September 20, 2004

EXECUTIVE ORDER

TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12543 WITH RESPECT TO THE POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA AND REVOCATION OF RELATED EXECUTIVE ORDERS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) (NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), sections 504 and 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-8 and 2349aa-9), section 40106 of title 49, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the situation that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Libya, and that led to the steps taken in that order and in Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, and Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, has been significantly altered by Libya's commitments and actions to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) class missiles, and by other developments. Accordingly, I hereby terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543, and revoke that Executive Order, Executive Order 12544, and Executive Order 12801. I also hereby revoke Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985, and further order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202(a) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622(a)), termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Libya shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to such date.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 3. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2004.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 20, 2004.

#

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Derry, New Hampshire)
For Immediate Release
September 20, 2004

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b)(IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") that terminates the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, and revokes that Executive Order, Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, and Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985. I have determined that the situation that gave rise to this national emergency has been significantly altered by Libya's commitments and actions to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) -class missiles, and by other developments.

Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, imposed sanctions on Libya in response to policies and actions of the Government of Libya that constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Those sanctions were modified in Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, and supplemented Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985.

Based on Libya's recent commitments and actions to implement its December 19, 2003, commitment to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its MTCR-class missiles, and other developments, I have determined that the situation that gave rise to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 has been significantly altered. My order, therefore, terminates that national emergency with respect to Libya and revokes Executive Orders 12543, 12544, and 12801, and lifts the trade,

commercial, and travel sanctions imposed against Libya based on that national emergency. The order also revokes Executive Order 12538, which blocked the import of petroleum products refined in Libya into the United States.

While the order formally lifts sanctions under the national emergency with respect to Libya, it will not lift a wide variety of other sanctions imposed on Libya due to its designation as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act (restriction on foreign assistance), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (restriction on arms exports), and section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (restriction on exports of certain items on the Commodity Control List), as well as other statutory restrictions applicable to Libya.

I have enclosed a copy of the order, which is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2004.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 20, 2004.

#

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE, THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, AND THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Derry, New Hampshire)
For Immediate Release
September 20, 2004

Presidential Determination No. 2004-49

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

SUBJECT: Determination and Waiver of Application of Section 908(a)(1) of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 with Respect to Libya

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 908(a)(3) of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000, title IX, Public Law 106-387 (TSRA), I hereby determine that waiver of the application of section 908(a)(1) of TSRA with respect to Libya is in the national security interest of the United States and hereby waive the application of that section with respect to Libya.

The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to report this determination and waiver to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

#

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Derry, New Hampshire)
For Immediate Release
September 20, 2004

Presidential Determination No. 2004-48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: Intention to Grant Waiver of the Application of Section 901(j) of the Internal Revenue Code with Respect to Libya

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 901(j)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and section 301 of title 3, United States Code:

(a) I hereby determine that the waiver of the application of section 901(j)(1) of the Code with respect to Libya is in the national interest of the United States and will expand trade and investment opportunities for U.S. companies in Libya;

(b) I intend to grant such a waiver with respect to Libya; and

(c) I authorize and direct you to report to the Congress in accordance with section 901(j)(5)(B) of the Code my intention to grant the waiver and the reason for this determination and to arrange for publication of this determination in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

*EPF104 09/20/2004

Transcript: Secretary Abraham Urges Greater Security for Nuclear Materials

(U.S. gives \$3 million to IAEA to implement threat reduction efforts)

Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham called on members of the international community to accelerate collaboration to safeguard nuclear materials further, so there are fewer opportunities for terrorists to acquire them.

Delivering the keynote address September 18 to the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) Partners Conference in Vienna, Abraham said more must be done to improve and enhance nonproliferation work, because terrorists are always coming up with "new ways to do the unthinkable." He said the challenge is to thwart those -- whether rogue nations or shadowy, stateless networks -- from finding ever more treacherous ways to promulgate terror and death.

The two-day GTRI conference, attended by more than 575 representatives from 90 nations, was co-sponsored by the United States and Russia. Abraham reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to prevent the spread of dangerous nuclear materials, provide for their physical security, verify peaceful uses of nuclear energy, advance science, and monitor the transfer of relevant technology.

The secretary highlighted a range of measures taken by the United States to demonstrate the seriousness of its commitment, including a new program to help upgrade security for Russian strategic missile sites (two will be secured by the end of 2004 and the other 15 by 2008); accelerated work to secure Russian Navy fuel and nuclear warhead sites (all should be secured by the 2006); and accelerated plans to finish securing Russia's weapons-usable material (43 percent completed).

"We are doing this because we are dedicated to securing dangerous, unsecured materials, and because we are equally dedicated to ensuring the continued peaceful use of nuclear power," he said.

Abraham also announced that the Energy Department would give the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] \$3 million to support GTRI technical cooperation efforts. In addition, he welcomed Australia's recent commitment to provide a similar amount to create a program to secure radioactive sources in the Asia-Pacific region.

"It is clear that each of us shares an obligation to work together to reduce the threat of a nuclear or radiological

attack," he told conference participants. Abraham also urged them to create an official, global inventory of existing high-risk materials including material at nuclear enrichment and conversion facilities, reprocessing plants, research reactor sites, fuel fabrications factories and temporary storage areas.

In his closing remarks to the GTRI conference September 19 Abraham reminded IAEA member states that they must be, collectively, "the responsible custodians of these materials and facilities in which they are located." The text of those remarks may be viewed on the Internet at http://www.doe.gov/engine/content.do?PUBLIC_ID=16681&BT_CODE=PR_SPEECHES&TT_CODE=PRESSSPEECH

Abraham subsequently delivered a message to IAEA from President Bush on September 20 in which he applauded the Agency's work on nuclear safeguards and verification measures. The Energy Secretary also singled out Iran for acting contrary to the legally binding obligations of the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to which it is a signatory.

He said Iran has been secretly building sensitive nuclear fuel cycle facilities for weapons purposes for 20 years. Abraham's prepared remarks to the IAEA's general conference may be viewed on the Internet at http://www.doe.gov/engine/content.do?PUBLIC_ID=16682&BT_CODE=PR_SPEECHES&TT_CODE=PRESSSPEECH

Following is the text of Abraham's keynote address as prepared for delivery:

GTRI Partners Conference Opening Keynote Address

Remarks Prepared for Delivery by Energy Secretary Abraham

On behalf of Director [Aleksandr] Rumyantsev [Minister of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy], and the Russian and American governments, allow me to welcome all of you to Vienna this week for the inaugural Global Threat Reduction Initiative Partners Conference.

Before going any further, I would first like to offer to Director Rumyantsev, to the Russian delegation, and to the Russian people, profound condolences from the United States over the tragedies in recent weeks in Beslan, in Moscow, and in the Russian skies.

As with September 11, 2001, in my country -- as with the atrocities in Bali in 2002 -- as with the bombing of the railcars in Madrid -- as with the bombing of the Australian Embassy last week in Jakarta -- the barbaric acts witnessed

recently in Russia place in stark relief the challenge faced by every civilized nation on the planet.

They make clear that the challenge we face in the 21st century, which we will discuss at this forum and at the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] General Conference, is not just a challenge related to securing dangerous materials.

That, I would submit, is too abstract a concept.

Rather, the challenge that confronts us is directed at thwarting the aims of senseless killers, killers always searching for more treacherous means to sow terror and death.

Let us keep that in mind as we go about our business in the coming days, and in the coming weeks and months when we go back to our respective countries to implement methods and strategies that we discuss here in Vienna.

Yesterday [September 17] marked the third anniversary of my address to the International Atomic Energy Agency in the week following the horrors of 9/11.

Reflecting on the tragedy that had befallen my nation, I told the delegates that our nonproliferation work "will become much more important as we move into the 21st century."

I said that our collective role in preventing the spread of dangerous nuclear materials, providing physical security over these materials, verifying the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, advancing science, and monitoring technology transfer -- each of these functions would become more central to international security in the days and years ahead.

Let me assure everyone here that the United States of America is more firmly committed than ever to these ideals.

During President Bush's tenure in office, we have taken significant steps to demonstrate the seriousness of our commitment, actions which have intensified and accelerated vital nonproliferation efforts.

-- To reduce stockpiles and available quantities of nuclear materials, we have worked closely with Russia to irreversibly blend-down at least 500 metric tons of its surplus high-enriched uranium (HEU). By the end of June, more than 216 metric tons had been eliminated.

-- We have accelerated our efforts to secure 600 metric tons of weapons-usable material in Russia. To date, we have upgraded security on over 43 percent of this material. By

accelerating the speed at which we are doing this, we are now on track to finish securing Russia's weapons-usable material two years earlier than previously planned.

-- We have accelerated our work with the Russian Navy to secure its fuel and nuclear warhead sites, and all these sites will be secured by the end of 2006. We also began a new program with Russia to upgrade security for its Strategic Rocket Forces sites. By the end of this year we will have secured two sites, and are working to secure the remaining 15 by the end of 2008.

-- We have worked to further reduce quantities of weapons-usable HEU by converting research reactors in the United States and other nations to use low-enriched uranium (LEU), and we are working to eliminate 174 metric tons of HEU in the United States.

-- We have worked proactively and cooperatively with Libya, the IAEA, and international partners to dismantle Libya's weapons of mass destruction infrastructure.

-- We have coordinated with our counterparts in Moscow to return Russian-origin HEU fuel to Russia. In 2003, in cooperation with the IAEA and with Minatom, we removed 17 kilograms of Russian-origin fresh HEU from Bulgaria and returned it to Russia for safe storage.

-- We also have returned to Russia approximately 14 kilograms of fresh Russian-origin HEU from Romania to be down-blended and used for civil nuclear purposes; 48 kilograms of Russian-origin HEU from a research reactor near Belgrade, Serbia; and 17 kilograms of Russian-origin HEU from Libya's research reactor.

-- Under the U.S.-origin spent fuel return program, we have returned 1,179 kilograms of HEU spent fuel to the United States for final disposition.

-- And, working with the IAEA, Russia, and many of the countries represented here today, we have developed a comprehensive international effort to improve the security and controls of high-risk radiological materials that could be used in a radiological dispersal device, or "dirty bomb."

These efforts have been highly successful. They have made the world safer. Every instance in which we have worked to secure and remove dangerous materials has meant less opportunity for terrorists to acquire them.

But as successful as such efforts have been, over the last several years it became apparent to us that we could -- that we must -- do even more.

Given the constantly evolving threat environment, given the resolve of terrorists constantly thinking up new ways to do the unthinkable, given the need to focus not just on rogue nations but on shadowy, stateless networks, it is clear that we must find ways to further improve, further enhance, and further accelerate our nonproliferation work.

So in May of this year, in this city, I introduced President Bush's Global Threat Reduction Initiative and proposed this Partners Conference.

The Global Threat Reduction Initiative [GTRI] contains new measures to provide international support for countries' national programs to identify, secure, remove and/or facilitate the disposition of vulnerable nuclear and other radiological materials and equipment around the world -- as quickly and expeditiously as possible -- that pose a threat to the international community.

We are doing this because we are dedicated to securing dangerous, unsecured materials, and because we are equally dedicated to ensuring the continued peaceful use of nuclear power.

In the intervening four months since we introduced this plan, the response from nations all around the world has been immensely gratifying.

Some of you have contacted us to get more information. Others have contacted us to lend varying levels of support.

Still others have let us know that, like us, they are intensifying efforts in their own nations to secure and remove materials that terrorists might seek.

The large numbers gathered for this first Partners Conference indicate a clear desire to work together and to speed up international nonproliferation efforts.

We believe GTRI can do that.

There are four elements that comprise this Initiative.

First, we will work in partnership to repatriate all Russian-origin fresh HEU fuel by the end of next year. We will also work with Russia to accelerate and complete the repatriation of all Russian-origin spent fuel by 2010.

Second, we will likewise take all steps necessary to accelerate and complete the repatriation of all U.S.-origin research reactor spent fuel under our existing program from locations around the world within a decade.

Our aim is to undertake these on a priority basis, with priority given to cases involving the greatest security threats and situations in which diplomatic and cooperative opportunities present themselves.

And third, we will work to convert the cores of targeted civilian research reactors that use HEU to use low enriched uranium fuel instead.

We will do this not just in the United States, but throughout the entire world.

Indeed, let me stress that we are not urging nations to take up any work -- whether securing materials or converting reactor cores -- that we are not committed to doing at home in the United States.

These steps I have just laid out acknowledge the massive amount of work ahead of us. We face a great challenge, but not too great for those with the will and commitment to succeed.

The accelerated pace at which we have labored the past few years demonstrates we have that will and that commitment.

Before 9/11 the deadlines for this work stretched far, far into the future. But our administration and the Russian Federation have moved those targets significantly closer. The progress of our efforts on a variety of fronts is now being measured in months, not decades.

In every one of the programs I have just mentioned, we are committed to working as fast as possible within the boundaries of technological, scientific, and diplomatic feasibility -- meaning the overwhelming majority of these projects will be completed before this decade is out.

As for those that won't be completed within the next four or five years, the reason is not lack of political will. Rather it's because our scientists and engineers are still working to develop the technological means to accomplish them, as with several of the nuclear reactor core conversions we plan.

Or, alternatively, it is because certain cases involve more complex circumstances that require a broader international focus, which is one of the main reasons we developed GTRI.

Indeed, the accelerated pace we have brought to all of our nonproliferation activities has quickened since we introduced the GTRI in May. In that time, we have taken a number of critical steps toward accomplishing the goals of GTRI's first three legs.

-- On May 27 -- just one day after GTRI was launched - Director Rumyantsev and I signed a government-to-government agreement on the Russian Research Reactor Fuel Return program. Under this agreement, more than a dozen countries are eligible to receive financial and technical assistance from the United States and others to ship their fresh and spent research reactor fuel to Russia for safe and secure management.

-- On June 14, the Department of Energy officially established within the National Nuclear Security Administration the Office of Global Threat Reduction to consolidate existing programs and focus exclusively on implementing this initiative.

-- On July 19, the United States and Romania signed an implementing agreement to facilitate the return of spent HEU fuel to Russia.

-- On August 5, we worked with Germany to return U.S.-origin material from three research reactors in Germany to the United States. This shipment included 126 spent nuclear fuel assemblies of U.S.-origin. The material included highly enriched uranium and low enriched uranium and took place in the framework of the U.S. Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Acceptance Program. This material has now been removed from international civilian commerce and I commend Germany for its efforts under this program.

-- And most recently, on the 9th of this month [September], weapons-usable fresh highly enriched uranium from Uzbekistan was repatriated to Russia. In addition, we are working with Uzbekistan to implement the first pilot shipment of spent HEU fuel to Russia, which we expect to take place in early 2005. We applaud the leadership role that the government of Uzbekistan has taken under this initiative.

Each of these accomplishments reflects a serious desire, on the part of many nations, to counter the threat of nuclear and radiological terrorism.

But that threat is changing, evolving. To counter it will require a reaffirmation of our international commitment. Moreover, we must take concrete steps to re-evaluate and improve existing programs in order to identify and address the gaps in our layered approach.

Which leads me to the fourth and final leg of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative: working to identify and secure other nuclear and radiological materials and related equipment not yet covered by existing threat reduction efforts.

The first task we must undertake involves creating an official inventory of high-risk materials worldwide, which includes, but is not limited to, material located at enrichment plants, conversion facilities, reprocessing plants, research reactor sites, fuel fabrication plants, and temporary storage facilities. It also includes the kinds of materials that could be used in an RDD [Radiological Dispersal Device].

This fourth element is absolutely critical to this concept of GTRI, because it is, arguably, the most challenging aspect of the Initiative.

The challenge of this portion of GTRI lies in the fact it is so open-ended. It requires us to think creatively, to predict the unforeseen, and to stay several steps ahead of a determined and imaginative enemy.

And it requires much greater international participation.

We have been working in this vein to address the challenge of RDDs, starting with our conference in March 2003. That conference and its aftermath have been very successful, as we have witnessed in recent months in Greece, Lithuania, Estonia, and Moldova.

But the remaining areas, as I noted in May, require the same kind of focus.

That means greater international collaboration, finding ways to enhance existing work in all of our countries, and discussing future activities.

It means breaking new ground on the diplomatic front, and coordinating activities in regions all over the world.

It means sharing the latest technological and scientific expertise.

And it means joining together to co-finance these activities.

For our part, I am pleased to announce that the U.S. Department of Energy will contribute \$3 million dollars to the International Atomic Energy Agency to help implement GTRI. This contribution will support important technical cooperation efforts under GTRI.

We are pleased that other member states are committing resources to enhance security over nuclear and other radioactive materials. The Australian Government recently established a new program to secure radioactive sources in the Asia Pacific Region and committed approximately \$3.1 million to this effort.

We welcome this important financial commitment by Australia and encourage other countries to make similar commitments to the extent possible.

CONCLUSION

Fifty years ago President Eisenhower laid out the vision of Atoms for Peace, a vision the civilized world has successfully embraced for a half century. We come together at this time each year to affirm our commitment to the peaceful uses of the atom in energy, medicine, agriculture, industry, and basic research.

But we also come because we understand we must shoulder the special responsibilities that the peaceful use of nuclear power entails.

In these first few years of a new millennium, confronted with the specter of global terrorism, it is clear that each of us shares an obligation to work together to reduce the threat of a nuclear or radiological attack.

After all, each of us has a stake in this outcome. And so, each of us shares an obligation to address this challenge on an urgent, accelerated basis. The events of September 11th, of Bali, Madrid, Beslan, and elsewhere have shown us that time is of the essence.

I have challenged the people in our own Department -- and I challenge everyone here -- not just to take up this important cause, but to take it up with the real commitment to accomplishing it, to doing the hard work, to getting it done sooner rather than later.

With the stakes as high as they are, every day lost is a precious day. Every day we put off acting is one more day of opportunity for those working non-stop to inflict grave damage on our countries and our citizens.

So I hope that we will not only emerge from this conference with a clear pathway forward and with a broad commitment to the goals of GTRI, but also with a common agreement that the goals mean little if we don't pursue them with a proper urgency.

The great British historian Arnold Toynbee remarked that civilizations "come to birth and proceed to grow by successfully responding to successive challenges." But, he noted, "They break down and go to pieces if and when a challenge confronts them which they fail to meet."

The current crisis in which we find ourselves embroiled is, indeed, the latest test of civilization.

On one side are those whose aim is little more than destruction, death, suffering, and barbarism.

On the other side stand all of us -- the guardians of progress, modernity, peace, hope, and civilization.

When tested throughout the 20th century, the civilized world responded with distinction.

In the graveyard of history lie the corpses of fascism, Nazism, and Soviet totalitarianism -- testament not just to these ideologies' own failures, but to the fact that committed men and women around the world stood down the threats they posed.

The question before us in the 21st century is whether we, the present-day custodians of civilization, will respond in like fashion.

I am confident that we can, and that we will.

The participation of so many at this conference, the willingness to take up the task, instead of leaving it to others, and the determination of so many to take the necessary action, give every indication that we will indeed meet this first great challenge of the 21st century.

Because of the steps we choose to take -- together, in partnership - I know that we will secure the blessings of civilization for generations to come.

*EPF105 09/20/2004

Excerpt: U.S. Plan Expands Treatment for HIV/AIDS

(25,000 receiving treatment now, 200,000 by 2005)

The U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (GAC) reports that the launch of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in early 2004 has provided almost 25,000 people with life-saving treatment for those living with HIV.

In a progress report to Congress, the GAC predicts that the numbers receiving treatment in the program's 15 target countries will climb to at least 200,000 by 2005. So far, the GAC has distributed \$865 million under the five-year, \$15 billion plan, an amount that is expected to grow in the next year as local organizations in the region develop greater capacity to implement AIDS treatment and care plans.

Beyond the distribution of antiretroviral drugs, the plan also aims to provide treatment and care for people living with HIV/AIDS and other affected persons. In the first year

of implementation, 1.2 million people will receive such treatment, the GAC report says.

The introduction to the GAC report is excerpted below. The full report is available at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/36287.pdf>

*Bringing Hope and Saving Lives:
Building Sustainable HIV/AIDS Treatment*

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Report on Current Activities Underway to Expand Treatment for HIV/AIDS

August 2004

"For too long, anti-AIDS programs offered too little treatment for those who had already contracted the disease. And so today we're helping other nations to buy drugs... so that we can extend lives. Because, you see, every life matters to the Author of life, and so they matter to us."

President George W. Bush, June 23, 2004

Introduction: A New Approach

Since President Bush announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in the State of the Union Address in January 2003, the United States Government has committed significant energy and resources to turn the tide against global HIV/AIDS. The President pledged \$15 billion over five years to the Emergency Plan, and with the support of the Congress and the American people, much progress has been made toward implementing this historic humanitarian effort.

Critical to this effort has been a decisive commitment to treat two million HIV-infected individuals in 15 focus countries (1) by providing life-prolonging anti-retroviral drug therapy (ART). Previous U.S. Government efforts focused primarily on HIV prevention activities; the Emergency Plan, however, capitalizes on the focused use of greatly expanded resources and years of U.S. Government technical and medical expertise to implement integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs. These integrated programs will ease the suffering of millions infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, and will spare millions of others from the effects of this global tragedy. In the absence of treatment, HIV causes debilitating illness and certain death, and continues its destructive march through heavily burdened societies. The Emergency Plan has moved rapidly to mitigate the consequences of HIV through treatment and care.

The United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 requires a one-time report, due 15 months after enactment of the legislation, on the programs and activities of the relevant executive branch agencies that are directed to the treatment of individuals in foreign countries infected with HIV or living with AIDS (Title III, Subtitle B, Sec. 305). On May 27, 2003, Congress authorized President George W. Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. On July 2, 2003, President Bush nominated the first United States Global AIDS Coordinator, Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, and he was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on October 3, 2003. On January 23, 2004, eight months after enactment, the Emergency Plan received its first funding from Congress. One month later, on February 23, 2004, the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator disbursed the first \$350 million of the total \$865 million FY04 funds for prevention, treatment, and care activities in the focus countries. Within weeks, patients were being provided antiretroviral drugs.

After a period of initial capacity building and program development, full implementation of the program began June 25, 2004, when Congress approved the use of an additional \$515 million for prevention, treatment, and care activities in the focus countries.

U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Departments of State (DOS), Health and Human Services (HHS), and Defense (DOD), and several other agencies report significant progress in rapidly scaling-up treatment programs in the 15 focus countries of the President's Emergency Plan. In addition, the Emergency Plan is building the foundation for long-term, sustainable treatment programs in the focus countries. This report describes what the Emergency Plan has achieved since the first disbursement of funds on February 23, 2004.

As of July 31, 2004, the Emergency Plan is supporting ART for at minimum, 24,900 HIV-infected men, women, and children in nine countries. Of this number, the Emergency Plan is directly funding ART for approximately 18,800 HIV-infected individuals at the point of service delivery. At least an additional 6,100 persons are receiving indirect treatment support through U.S. Government contributions to national, regional, or local activities such as laboratory support, training, logistical systems strengthening, and treatment policy and protocol development. Over the next few months, numerous sites in all 15 focus countries will provide ART with the goal of reaching at least 200,000 by June 2005. By meeting this goal, the Emergency Plan will approximately double the number of persons receiving ART in sub-Saharan Africa. The Emergency Plan will also provide palliative care and support to approximately 1.2

million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and other vulnerable children, in its first year of implementation.

The Emergency Plan recognizes and shares Congress' sense of urgency in rapidly scaling-up treatment within the focus countries. At the same time, the Emergency Plan will expand capacity to promote high-quality, sustainable, widely- available access to these life-prolonging therapies. The U.S. Government will obligate \$2.2 billion government-wide on international HIV/AIDS programs this fiscal year; more than the rest of all other donor governments combined. The following chart outlines treatment and care goals by country for fiscal year 2004 (FY04) and fiscal year 2008 (FY08), based on the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in each country, the number of people currently receiving treatment in each country, and the current capacity within each country to rapidly scale up treatment activities.

(Table excerpted)

The Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, under the direction of Ambassador Randall L. Tobias, coordinates all U.S. Government international HIV/AIDS programs. One of the first tasks of the Coordinator's Office was to develop a five-year global strategy to guide the Emergency Plan's efforts. Released in February 2004, the global AIDS strategy identified four key interventions for achieving the Emergency Plan treatment goal:

- Rapidly scale up treatment availability through network systems;
- Build capacity for long-term sustainability of quality HIV/AIDS treatment programs;
- Advance policy initiatives that support treatment; and
- Collect strategic information to monitor and evaluate progress and ensure quality and compliance with Emergency Plan and national policies and strategies.

The remainder of this report will focus on five areas:

- First, the report reviews activities the U.S. Government supports to rapidly scale up treatment programs in the focus countries. These scale-up programs aim to maximize the number of patients placed on treatment as quickly as possible, recognizing the emergency status of the epidemic.
- Second, the report reviews the critical capacity-building activities related to treatment, the development of network systems.
- Third, the report discusses care activities associated with treatment, including treatment of opportunistic infections.
- Fourth the report reviews supply-chain management activities.

-- Finally, the report discusses monitoring and surveillance activities that will measure the Emergency Plan's success.

1 Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and as of June 2004, Vietnam.

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)